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**REPORT OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW
ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION**

**TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA**

**FOR FISCAL YEAR
1976**

J. P. STROM, CHIEF

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ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

The decision to replace the constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina, was brought about by a number of factors, including the S. C. Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police.

June 30, 1976

To the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina

In accord with statutory requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the fiscal year 1976 is transmitted to your honorable body.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirements of the South Carolina Attorney General's office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known around the state as SLED.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. Strom, Chief

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide a maximum of law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The division has two fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand jurors, mayors, city and county managers and other offices charged with a criminal justice responsibility.

2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the Governor.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring such perpetrators before the state's courts.

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The decision to replace the constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the S. C. Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police—all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various Political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirements of the Governor's office and the South Carolina Attorney General's office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known around the state as SLED.

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However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel

or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the chief of SLED or the Governor.

The division has grown since its beginnings in 1947, and with that growth, there has been a significant expansion of the division's scope of responsibility. For 27 years, SLED functioned as an organization operating out of the Governor's office. However, because of the impact of SLED's growth and demand as a support investigative service, the Legislature in 1974 enacted legislation creating the State Law Enforcement Division as a separate state agency. Up until that time, the division's operating budget was a part of the Governor's office budget and no annual report to the Legislature was required. This report is the second required documentation since the creation of the division as a separate agency.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority) has grown with the division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The division has also been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, handguns and other firearms and massage parlors. (See Regulatory, page 36).

SLED also has been given statutory authority to investigate all cases brought to the attention of the SLED Chief involving arson or the unlawful burning of private property, and the division has been authorized to make arrests in connection with these investigations.

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

DIRECTOR	1
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	1
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER	1
INVESTIGATION	
Officer of the Day	1
Investigators	77
Investigators (Bloodhounds) ..	2
Pilot	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	84

ADMINISTRATION	
Director of Management	
Services	1
Administrative Assistants ..	3
Staff Assistants	2
Secretaries	6
Clerk Typists	1
Accounting Clerks	4
Clerk	1
Printer	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	19

SECURITY	
Chief/Public Safety	1
Public Safety Officers	30
<hr/>	
TOTAL	31

INTELLIGENCE	
Field Lieutenant	1
Agents	4
Secretary	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	6

CHEMISTRY	
Director	1
Assistant Director	1
Chemists	9
Field Lieutenant	1
Agents	18
Administrative Asst.	1
Secretaries	2
<hr/>	
TOTAL	33

FORENSIC	
Forensic Examiner	1
Asst. Forensic Examiner ...	1
Forensic Examiners	3
Senior Photographer	1
Photographers	2
Photo Lab Tech	1
Staff Assistant	1
Secretary	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	11

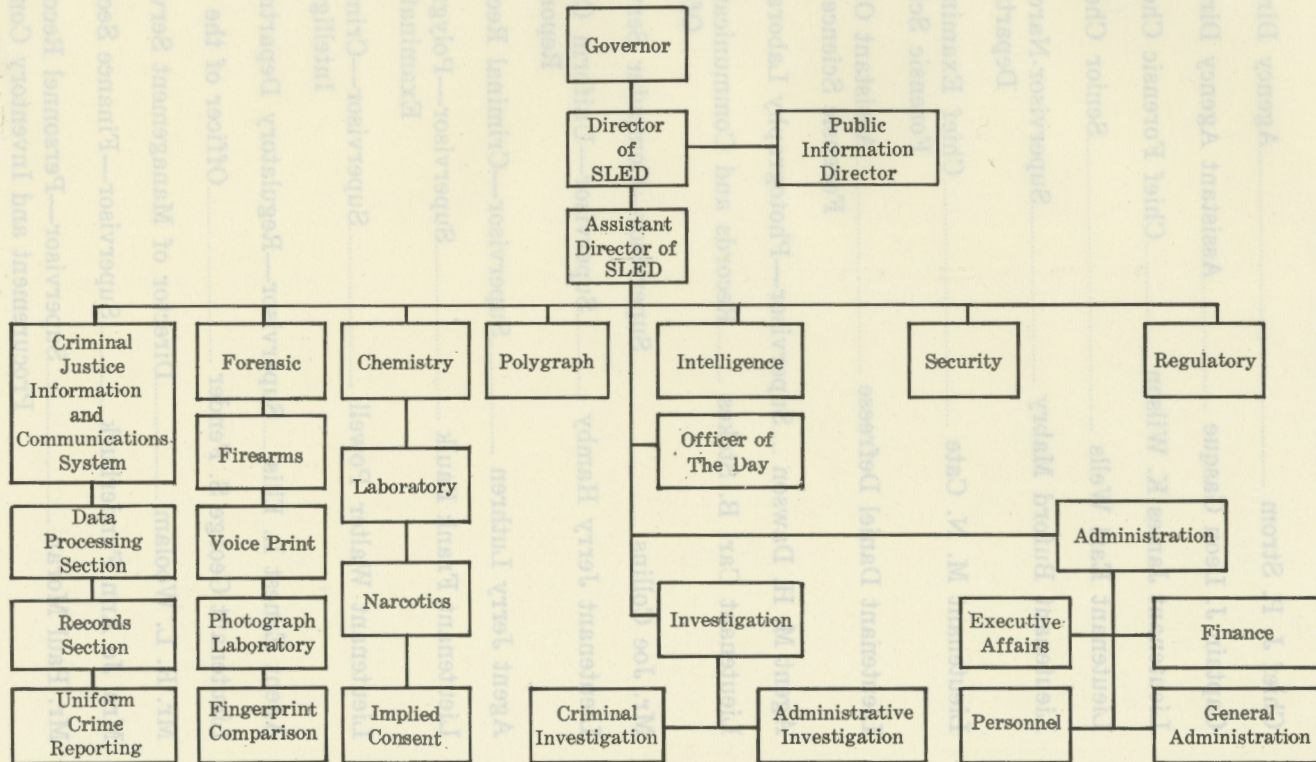
POLYGRAPH	
Examiner (OIC)	1
Examiner (Asst. OIC)	1
Examiners	2
Clerk Typist	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	5

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	
Record and Communications Officer (OIC)	1
Data Processing Adm.	1
Computer Operations Mgr...	1
Operations Mgr.	1
Computer Operators	8
Systems Analysts	5
Programmers	5
Key Entry Supervisor	1
Key Entry Operators	7
UCR Supervisor	1
Agents	8
Secretaries	3
Criminal Records Supv.	1
Fingerprint Examiners	8
Technicians	9
Clerks	9
Administrative Asst.	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	70

REGULATORY	
Administrative Supv.	1
Agents	2
Secretaries	3
Clerk Typist	1
Clerks	2
<hr/>	
TOTAL	9

TOTAL SLED271

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



MANAGEMENT STAFF

Chief J. P. StromAgency Director

Captain J. Leon GasqueAssistant Agency Director

Lieutenant James K. WilsonChief Forensic Chemist

Lieutenant Earl WellsSenior Chemist

Lieutenant Buford MabrySupervisor-Narcotics
Department

Lieutenant M. N. CateChief Examiner—
Forensic Science

Lieutenant Daniel DefreeseAssistant OIC—
Forensic Science Lab

Agent M. H. DawsonSupervisor—Photography Laboratory

Lieutenant Carl B. StokesRecords and Communications
Officer

Mr. Joe CollinsSupervisor—Computer Services

Lieutenant Jerry HambySupervisor—Uniform Crime
Reporting

Agent Jerry LuthrenSupervisor—Criminal Records

Lieutenant Frank FaulkSupervisor—Polygraph
Examinations

Lieutenant Walter PowellSupervisor—Criminal
Intelligence

Agent Ernest L. EllisSupervisor—Regulatory Department

Lieutenant George S. FenderOfficer of the Day

Mr. R. L. WoolamDirector of Management Services

Mrs. Jo Ann FunderburkSupervisor—Finance Section

Mr. Paul MoranSupervisor—Personnel Records,
Procurement and Inventory Control

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The State Law Enforcement Division was established by and has operated under the appointive authority of the governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; 1952, Sec. 53-3 and 53-4; and 1962, Sec. 53-3 and 53-4.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 53-3 relating to the governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended so as to include for appointment of security guards and to provide for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions;

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 53-16 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the governor and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 53-17 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment of agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 53-4.1 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and the S. C. Department of Mental Health, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 53-30—establishing a statewide Criminal Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 53-31—requiring that all law enforcement agencies

and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 53-30 and the methods by which it shall be complied, evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 53-33—qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 53-34—authorizing the division to accept, grant and appropriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 53-35—directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646—(referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) . . . empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provides for exemptions under the act and the duties of the division.

Sec. 46-344 (Implied Consent Law)—directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1971, Sec. 32-1510.60 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal

Year 1976 period became operational during the current fiscal year, including the following:

Sec. 16-129—as amended requiring the division to investigate each application for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-121—(known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED and that the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-129—requiring the division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the Act.

Further, this section, as revised in June, 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such permit and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-65—authorizing coroners to carry handguns while engaged in official duties of their office. The Act required the division to certify and train each coroner who applies for the permit. Currently, the division offers eight (8) hours of instruction to the applicants.

Prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period, another statute was enacted which directly authorized SLED to begin regulation and enforcement proceedings. In June, 1975, the Legislature enacted a law pertaining to operations of massage parlors around the state. However, currently SLED is under a federal restraining order from enforcement of the Act which requires that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant for

the license be investigated by SLED. Further the act stipulates that each employee must be registered with the division and that the division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

At the time of printing of this report, the federal court order remained in effect and no action by SLED had been taken in reference to enforcement of the law.

ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS

SLED departments have been devised to function from a management viewpoint into two main areas: general operations and support services. Within these areas, SLED personnel, including 77 criminal investigators and administrative and clerical staff members, operate the business of the division with maximum efficiency and a minimum of disruptions.

General Operations: Oversees functions involving various investigative areas and specialized activities. Squads in this department include:

Criminal Investigative Squad . . . This group consists of investigator-agents, some of whom are assigned in the several counties as resident agents and field lieutenants, and some of whom are assigned to SLED headquarters. The members of this squad assist local law enforcement agencies in investigating their more serious types of crimes and conduct criminal and administrative investigations as requested by the governor and the attorney general. In addition to these primary work responsibilities, the criminal investigation squad also performs additional assignments such as extraditions, crowd control, fugitive and rescue searches, prisoner transfers and special assignments such as security coverage for VIP visitors to the state, for the governor, the lieutenant governor and their families.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) . . . Throughout the country, SWAT teams have been developed by law enforcement agencies to cope effectively with incidents of sniper fire, barricaded suspects and the pursuit and apprehension of extremely dangerous armed criminals. In order to provide the needed assistance to local enforcement agencies for these situations, SLED organized and developed its SWAT team.

Public Information Office . . . during the past fiscal year, a Public Information Office was added to the general operation program at SLED.

The office primarily serves as a liaison between the public, news media and the agency and serves as an educational assistance for the agency by providing informational programs to civic, church and other organizations.

Since its beginning operations in October, 1976, SLED's

information officer has logged more than 10,000 miles and has presented more than 100 educational programs around the state. Activities by the information officer include SLED display units, public addresses, panel discussions participation and public school classroom discussions.

The information officer, who must possess a background in news/public relations, is a graduate of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

In addition to educational duties, the SLED public information officer also has logged thousands of miles in appearing at breaking crime scenes to serve as an information-news aid to news reporters and to lessen the confusion often associated with such incidents. Since October, the information officer has appeared at more than 100 breaking crime scenes.

Arson Investigation . . . This squad consists of specially trained agents who are assigned to assist local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, the S. C. Forestry Commission, the S. C. State Fire Marshal and the insurance industry in the investigation of arson and unlawful burnings. This unit investigated 187 arson cases this year.

Bomb Threat Squad . . . In late 1970, the division established a bomb threat squad as a basic part of a statewide planning program to deal with the alarming increase in bomb threats to our schools, public buildings and industrial complexes.

Personnel in this squad are trained in the expertise of handling explosive and incendiary devices and are equipped with special mobile equipment and tools to assure the division's readiness to meet and deal with any bomb threat situation.

SLED's initial plan also called for an intensive training and educational program for local enforcement, firefighting personnel and responsible public and industrial officials. SLED personnel conducted numerous seminars and training sessions for police agencies and fire departments throughout the state and held planning and information seminars with public and business management officials to aid them in developing security plans and training classes of their own.

This program has been highly successful and effective in reducing substantially the number of industrial work stoppages which were being experienced by textile and other key industries in the state.

Special ongoing plans also were developed for all state buildings as part of a continuing responsibility for the squad as it responds to and investigates bomb threats.

During fiscal year 1975-76, there were 371 bomb threats reported to the division from throughout the state. Public schools reported 187 of these.

Criminal Intelligence . . . In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the division established a Criminal Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals," organized crime figures and white collar and traveling criminals.

During the fiscal year, the intelligence team, consisting of one special agent in charge, four special agents and one assistant agent, handled 48,768 pieces of information in connection with various investigations.

South Carolina is a member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center, which exchanges current information on the activities of approximately 800 professional career criminals in the southeastern part of the United States. The regional center, located in New Orleans, La., has a membership of 19 southeastern and southwestern states. It functions as a communications and information center, provides photo lab and staff analyst services and acts to coordinate interstate surveillance of suspected traveling criminals.

Search Aircraft . . . SLED maintains a single engine aircraft operated by a two-man agent pilot crew. The principal activity of this aircraft is to seek out illicit moonshine operations, but its use has evolved further into support of other search operations performed by SLED and for surveillance and traffic control. During the 1975-76 fiscal year, the plane and crew were responsible for the location and destruction of

23,486 gallons of mash and liquor worth more than \$20,000.

Bloodhounds . . . SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds ranging in number between 12 and 16. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The bloodhounds and their handlers, consisting of two agents and two inmates, are on call 24-hours a day, 365 days a year. During fiscal year 1975-76, they responded to 223 calls resulting in 117 apprehensions. Prompt apprehensions such as those made possible by the bloodhounds serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault and auto theft. Often, the bloodhounds also find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled more than 28,000 miles during the year.

Security . . . SLED is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct supervision of state-employed security personnel except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and the S. C. Department of Mental Health. In general, each state agency employs its own security personnel under security guidelines established by the chief of SLED, which incorporates an inspection system and regular reports from the chief security officer to the chief of SLED.

The security of the State House and Capitol Complex and grounds is handled directly by the division's Security Guard Squad. There are 31 persons in the squad, headed by a chief inspector, who is charged with around-the-clock security of the Capitol Complex buildings and grounds and the S. C. Aeronautics Commission.

Governor's Criminal Justice Information Team . . . By executive order, SLED, along with the S. C. Highway Patrol, was authorized to initiate a special team with a major purpose of providing a one-on-one relationship between junior and senior high school students and law enforcement.

The team was designed to give students an insight into the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement officers while at the same time to give the team members an oppor-

tunity to learn the views and thoughts of students. In general, the purpose is to seek improved understanding of the functions of law enforcement and the criminal justice process in South Carolina.

The team actually began functioning during Fiscal Year 1976, when one SLED agent and one member of the S. C. Highway Patrol were assigned to begin immediate operation. The team met its first school classroom commitment in January in Florence, and since that time, through June 30, 1976, the two-man team has visited more than 200 individual classes of junior and senior high school students.

Additionally, the team also has made extended visits during Palmetto Boys State meeting in Charleston and at S. C. State College's Rural Youth Program meeting in Orangeburg.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1976, the team had met with more than 7,000 students and had traveled more than 10,000 miles for student meetings. The two men visited schools in 10 of the state's 46 counties during that time, and all South Carolina counties will be visited by the end of Fiscal Year 1977.

The special Governor's Team program was initiated in part by SLED Chief J. P. Strom. Under the program, there is no new cost in State money for operational purposes. All expenses were handled from participating agencies and no new funds are to be used.

SUPPORT SERVICES: Modern police agencies are relying readily on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more and more, police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific tests and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigation can be of invaluable assistance in decisions con-

cerning what investigative approach or methods should be used.

This method of scientific police science inquiry often is referred to as criminalistics, and SLED is playing a key role in the use of criminalistics for local police agencies around the state as the modern method for criminal investigations.

SLED's criminalistics laboratories, located within SLED headquarters in Columbia, are some of the most up-to-date facilities in the entire country. The laboratories are complete, full-service facilities with the capability of performing the entire scope of police scientific inquiry. Operating as the only criminalistics laboratories in the state, SLED makes its facilities available to every enforcement agency in the state.

The SLED criminalistics laboratories are maintained and are operated under one main centralized concept in keeping with the basic purpose of the division: consolidation of resources as the most sensible way of providing facilities involving a significant capital outlay, such as is required for the sophisticated instrumentation and equipment in criminalistics laboratories.

Under the concept devised by SLED for the use of the criminalistics laboratories, the taxpayer in South Carolina is assured of maximum utilization of the equipment in criminalistics work. The concept also has a second appealing quality which SLED views as integral to its development: to allow management to be able to attract and employ the best available technical skill for the staffing of the laboratories.

In general categories, the criminalistics laboratories provide user services in the following areas:

- Case strategy consultation
- Laboratory casework
- Expert witness services
- Field investigations
- Police personnel training
- Public Information

Under SLED guidelines, outlined under management practices around the state, general criminalistics practitioners

basically are applied research workers possessing a scholarly ability in addition to a practical ability for solving finite problems. It is the policy of SLED, and a necessity of the profession, that laboratory staff members must pursue a career development training and education program including job cross-training to assure professional proficiency.

Operating under Special Services within SLED are the following various departments:

Chemistry Department . . . This department is supervised by a chief chemist who is responsible for the administration and management of the Chemistry Laboratory, the state-wide Implied Consent Program and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug section.

The Chemistry Laboratory is under the supervision of the assistant chief chemist and is staffed by nine graduate chemists, each of whom are responsible for the case work received from a pre-assigned judicial circuit; two secretaries and one administrative assistant.

The laboratory has at its disposal the latest analytical instrumentation such as gas chromatograph, mass and nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, ultraviolet, infrared, atomic absorption and fluorescence spectrophotometers, thermal analysis, emission spectrograph and X-ray diffraction.

Some of the methods and procedures used for physical and chemical analysis in the examination of evidence by the laboratory are:

1. Examination of glass particles using microscopic examination and specific gravity methods to determine the source of particles.
2. Examination and identification of fabric and/or fibers using thermal analysis, infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, microscopy and X-ray diffraction.
3. Examination and identification of soil, metals and insulating materials from safes using atomic absorption, infrared spectrophotometry, emission spectrographic analysis, density gradient analysis, and X-ray diffraction.

4. Examination and identification of paints to determine source and type using Frustrated Internal Multiple Reflectance Infrared Spectrophotometry, Gas Chromatography, Emission Spectrographic Analysis, Thermal Analysis and X-ray defraction.
5. Comparison and identification of hairs, human or animal, using optical and scanning electron microscopy.
6. Analysis and identification of flammable substances, using gas chromatography and infrared spectrophotometry.
7. Analysis and identification of explosive substances and explosive residues using thermal and chemical analysis.
8. Test of powder burns and residues using diphenylmine (paraffin) tests on persons suspected of firing a gun and using Walker tests and atomic absorption spectrophotometry to identify powder burns and determine distance of gun from victim.
9. Test and analyze alcoholic liquids to determine alcohol percentage, fusel oils, lead aldehydes and other poisons and presence of yeast cells in beer using gas chromatography atomic absorption and chemical testing.
10. Examination and identification of seminal fluids in rape cases using microscopic and chemical analysis.
11. Analysis and identification of blood and other body fluids by chemical methods including benzidine, hemin crystal and precipitin tests.
12. Detection of carbon monoxide in blood of arson and suicide victims using a CO-Oximeter.
13. Analysis and identification of poisons or drugs in solid dosage form and from body fluids and tissues using infrared, ultraviolet and flourescent spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry and chemical analysis.
14. Test and identify presence of alcohol in persons through blood, urine and breath-testing methods.

During fiscal year 1975-76, the chemistry laboratory re-

ported on 7,152 cases and performed 26,077 lab analyses in providing services to law enforcement agencies.

Implied Consent Program—Under the Implied Consent law, section 43-344 South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED is charged with the administrative responsibility for the training, certifying and re-certifying anyone who is to perform tests to determine the alcohol content in the blood of persons arrested for motor vehicle violations alleged to have been committed under the influence of alcohol.

The Chemistry Department is responsible for supervising this program utilizing the breath-testing program and other chemical blood test methods. The Chemistry Department employs a staff technician to provide, supply and support on an around-the-clock basis for the 135 breath-testing instruments located throughout the state. The department collects and correlates statistical data pertaining to alcohol testing to assure up-to-date methods and procedures and conducts evaluation testing of new breath-testing equipment. The training and certification of all breath-testing operators is conducted by the chemistry staff through the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy. Staff members from the Chemistry Department also furnish expert testimony regarding breath-testing and chemical blood-alcohol testing to the state courts.

During the year, the breath-testing program accounted for 1,200 machine repairs and inspections at the 135 breath-testing sites in the state, and there were 545 breath-testing operators certified by the staff during the period bringing the total number of operators to 1,300.

The effectiveness of the program can be seen in the statistical comparison of 57,989 persons arrested, 53,598 tests administered, 4,391 refusals and 18,194 licenses suspended for driving under the influence.

Under section 17-96.1 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED was given the responsibility of performing blood alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents. The Chemistry Department is responsible for the analysis and compilation of statistical data on these fatalities. In addition, SLED provides coroners throughout the state with the necessary

sample collection kits to meet this requirement. During fiscal year 1975-76, 369 requests were reported under this law.

Narcotics Squad—The Narcotics Squad was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs, Section 32-1510.60 South Carolina Code of Laws. The squad is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Squad maintains close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such drug traffic activity.

There are 18 agents and a lieutenant supervisor assigned to the squad—all working under the direction of the Chemistry Department's chief chemist. During the year ending June, 1976, these narcotics officers conducted 294 investigations in connection with 374 drug and narcotics cases. Total value of drugs purchased or seized was estimated at \$2,376,755.

Forensic Science Laboratory . . . The purpose of the Forensic Lab is to furnish skilled technical personnel in the following major areas:

1. In the field—to process and photograph crime scenes and to gather, preserve and properly mark all things which may be evidence.
2. In the laboratory—to examine and compare known and questioned evidence specimens and to make photographs and photo-micrographs and reports.
3. In the courts—to qualify and testify as expert witnesses in any or several of the forensic fields.

In the lab, court qualified examiners examine the different kinds of evidence classed as physical evidence, and the rest goes to Chemistry.

Weapons are test fired. Test specimens such as fired shot shell cases and cartridge cases are compared with evidence

specimens to determine if striker, breech face and extractor marks match under a Forensic Comparison Microscope. Test bullets are likewise compared with evidence bullets. All of this to determine if any of these were fired by a particular fire-arm.

Tests are fired into white blotters from contact out to various distances to obtain powder patterns to compare with powder patterns found on clothing and bodies. The Chemists work with the Forensic Examiners on these cases since some patterns can only be identified by chemical analysis or by use of the Scanning Electron Microscope using X-ray and computer. The knowledge of Forensic Ballistics is often needed during an autopsy and in many cases, especially unusual ones, the Forensic Pathologists will be confronted with curious fragments, particles, lead cores and metal jackets foreign to him, but familiar to the Forensic Examiner. Problems involved in fingerprinting the dead are also encountered by the Pathologists who may need the knowledge and assistance of the Forensic Examiner.

Fingerprints of suspects, of unknown dead and latent prints from the crime scene are identified in the Lab. Shoe prints, foot prints, tool marks, fractures and many other evidence specimens also can be identified in the Lab.

The Forensic Examiner must prepare concise detailed reports to the agency, submitting evidence for examinations and comparisons. These reports must show:

1. Date received
2. Name of person submitting evidence
3. Each piece and particle of evidence, described, catalogued and numbered
4. Type of examinations and comparisons requested
5. Serial numbers that may appear on any specimen bearing a number
6. Results of examinations and comparisons
7. Conclusions derived from such examinations and comparisons
8. Name of examiner shown on report

9. The report must bear case number; no other case will bear this number since the first two digits denote the year. This number is obtained from the Evidence Log Book.
10. All correspondence and future reference to this case will reference to this number. Also all evidence containers bear this case number.

All Forensic Examiner reports must be made to bear the scrutiny of the prosecution, the defense and the court.

In the court, the Forensic Examiner must state qualifications, technical education, training and experience. All Forensic Examiners must have a degree and must have served an internship or residency in the practice of Forensics for not less than two years under supervision of Court Qualified Examiners before being permitted to testify as expert witnesses in a court of law.

Upon being qualified by the court as an expert witness, the Forensic Examiner must by testimony on direct examination by the prosecuting attorney reveal to the court and jury in detail the results of all examinations and comparisons and all conclusions reached, whether in the positive, negative or inconclusive. The Forensic Examiner must also answer all questions put to him under cross-examination. Such questions must be answered truthfully whether such answers be in favor of the prosecution or the defense. All answers must be of a sound scientific nature as well as tempered with common sense and in a language understandable to the jury. However, the Forensic Examiner must show that he is truly professional, unbiased and without prejudice. He must at all times reflect by his good manners and dress that he is of a good moral character and holds malice toward none.

The photography laboratory operates a black and white and color lab and is professional in the state relative to Forensic photography. The photography laboratory is responsible for the evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the lab as well as procurement, operation and supplying of 68 field kits issued to agents throughout the state.

In fiscal year 1975-76, the photo lab processed approxi-

mately 4,000 rolls of film and printed approximately 39,733 prints.

The Forensic Science Laboratory handles voice print cases in growing numbers. This requires the Forensic Examiner to compare voice print tapes from the victim's telephone with voice print tapes of the suspect's voice. This is in a developmental stage requiring a number of cases before qualifying the examiner as an expert witness on voice print.

Use of the Scanning Electron Microscope in the Forensic Lab is also in the developmental stage. The examiner is qualified by education and training to operate the Scanner, but not yet in experience to testify as an expert since we have only had the Scanner one year. Addition of the X-ray and Computer attachments with additional screen for dual image viewing is anticipated in the near future.

The X-ray system, coupled with the Scanning Electron Microscope, will give the Forensic and Chemistry labs full analytical analysis capabilities for all segments of evidence related to both labs. These two instruments as a working unit will allow us to analyze the most minute pieces of evidence which otherwise would have been impossible to analyze under the present system.

During the past six months during the period of 1 January 1976 through 30 June 1976, the Forensic Science Lab processed and examined and made microscopic comparisons on known and questioned specimens from more than 500 cases. More than half of these cases were homicides involving Forensic ballistics. Approximately 100 of these cases involved breaking and entering, safe burglary and other comparisons. Other cases submitted involve tool marks, questioned documents, fractures, plaster casts, voice prints, photography, explosives, composites, crime scenes and other Forensic ballistics tests.

In one homicide case involving Forensic ballistics, it is not unusual to make several hundred examinations and comparisons of test specimens with evidence specimens from numerous weapons submitted. In the case of latent fingerprints, hundreds, even thousands, of comparisons are made as one case may involve several latents, and each card from each individ-

ual, unless there were amputations, involve ten fingerprints. Took mark comparisons are the most time-consuming, tedious examinations and comparisons. One took mark case may take up the major portion of each work day for as many as from two to ten work days. It is most difficult to keep track of man hours on each case since specimens, such as weapons and fingerprints, are submitted on unsolved cases at intervals for a time period extending for as long as five years or more. This involves thousands of examinations and comparisons. Any one examination or comparison on any case involving Forensics may take from five minutes to five days or more. Consequently, the value of Forensic work is measured mainly in quality and results obtained without regard for man hours.

Future plans for the Forensic Laboratory must be projected so as to fit into projected funds available from the state and federal governments. Such future plans, which hopefully will be new additions to the lab, include the following:

—A latent fingerprint section with a court-qualified fingerprint examiner to head this section.

—A questioned-document section set up on the same order.

Polygraph Section . . . This section was first established by SLED in 1950 and is staffed by four qualified licensed examiners.

The polygraph services of SLED are used in every type of law enforcement investigation throughout the State. Many investigations are cleared each week as a result of these polygraph examinations, and it should be noted that the polygraph is used not only to determine if an individual is lying, but also to establish if he is being truthful.

The polygraph section has saved thousands of dollars in investigative man-hours each year as a result of being able to clear many investigations promptly by polygraph examinations.

For the fiscal year 1976, this department administered:

Number of examinations: 1115

Number of confessions: 246

The cases examined include:

Armed Robbery	55
Arson	68
Assault and Battery	44
Assault and Battery with Intent to Ravish	3
Bribery	2
Conspiracy	30
Death Investigation	25
Drug Investigation	8
Dynamiting	2
Disorderly Conduct	2
Embezzlement	2
Extortion	1
Forgery	12
Fraud	4
Housebreaking	34
Kidnapping	4
Larceny	336
Missing Person	3
Murder	96
Rape	28
Receiving Stolen Goods	15
Robbery	23
Safe Cracking	15
Sex Crimes	56
Unlawful Weapon	18
All Others	136

SLED employs a chief examiner, an assistant chief examiner and two full-time polygraph examiners. All have attended qualified instructional programs and have served appropriate apprenticeships.

Criminal Justice Information and Communications System . . . The need for a statewide communication and information system in South Carolina was recognized by the several criminal justice agencies, the courts and by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs. SLED was requested to develop, house and manage the system. Implementation of the system began in 1969 with the cooperation and technical help of the State Computer Services Office and the financial support

of state appropriations and a federal grant through the Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP).

The program, known as CJICS, is a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history of or add information to. The system is also required to provide Uniform Crime Statistics reports.

The CJICS program is organized into three service units which combine to satisfy the defined purposes for which it was originally created. These units are: the Communications and Data Processing Section, the Records Section and the Uniform Crime Reporting Section.

The total program is under the supervision of a Communications and Records officer with a specialist-supervisor directly responsible for each at the three service units. There are a total of 70 people employed in the program embracing such skills as fingerprints and records specialists, systems analysts, programmers, computer operators and both data processing and statistical clerical skills.

(Records Section) This section has the responsibility for maintaining the criminal history records and fingerprints card file on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the state. They are also responsible for the files on all cases, both criminal and administrative, investigated by SLED.

At the present time, there are twenty-four (24) employees assigned to the Records Section; one (1) criminal records supervisor, one (1) staff assistant, one (1) clerk, four (4) secretaries and seventeen (17) fingerprint examiners and technicians.

Annual activity volume for the Records Section included receipt of 56,315 fingerprint cards, receipt of 8,007 correspondence items, 1,387 telephone requests, handled and processed 93,902 name searches, and processed and posted 28,260 dispositions. The section identified forty per cent (40%) of all the fingerprint cards received from various agencies. 35,201 fingerprint cards were received and coded on individuals who had no prior arrest record in the criminal files of the Records Section during this period.

All basic recruits attending the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy receive instruction in the submission of fingerprint cards, how to take fingerprints and the handling of fingerprint cards by Records Section personnel. The Records Section also has fingerprinted all people attending the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, regardless of what type instruction the person attending was receiving. In addition to teaching fingerprint procedures at the Academy, hundreds of fingerprint schools have been conducted throughout the state to include local police departments, sheriff's departments, state agencies and federal agencies. Throughout the forty-six (46) counties in the State of South Carolina, there are two hundred eighty (280) law enforcement agencies which include: two hundred fifty-two (252) local police and sheriff's departments, eleven (11) state agencies and seventeen (17) federal agencies.

As of this date, forty-five per cent (45%) of these agencies are submitting fingerprint cards to the Records Section of the State Law Enforcement Division. These agencies have been instructed to submit a fingerprint card to the Records Section on all misdemeanor and felony arrests in order for the Records Section to build and maintain a centralized fingerprint card file.

The section has processed all old fingerprint cards already on file and reclassified all cards to include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) classification in addition to the Henry Fingerprint Classification System. The NCIC classification is a breakdown of each individual finger to include two (2) characters for each of the ten (10) fingers. When the classification is completed, there are twenty (20) characters in the NCIC fingerprint classification. The section began using formats for the ident segment for the computer in 1973. These formats include all the information listed on the front and back of the fingerprint card. The information is coded according to NCIC instructions. All fingerprint cards on file in addition to daily submission of fingerprint cards are now on the ident segment of the computerized criminal history files.

The Records Section also handles, processes, and maintains all the investigative case files for all the agents at SLED.

These files are confidential and include all investigative reports, statements, interviews, photographs, and any other pertinent information when the individual agent makes his investigation. In the state case file system, the division has deadlines as far as each individual case is concerned. The nature of the case is considered along with the status of the individual case. The section processed and handled 3,066 investigative case files during this period.

The future proposed fingerprint processing through the Records Section will be quite different from the present manual system. The current incoming fingerprint card will be searched through the computerized name file using the CRT's. In the event of matches, the incoming print will be checked with prints in the master fingerprint card file. The master fingerprint card file will remain manual in order that daily characteristic searches can be made.

If an identification is made, South Carolina will check the NCIC files to see if South Carolina is the State of Record. If so, the new entry will be placed in the South Carolina file, an update will be transmitted to NCIC and a rap sheet will be produced for the submitting agency by the computer. If South Carolina is not the State of Record, a request will be sent to NCIC for complete information. Once the information is received (on-line), the NCIC and South Carolina files will be updated and a rap sheet will be produced by the computer. If an identification is not made, the original fingerprint card will be sent to the FBI in Washington. The information will be input to the South Carolina file and the record sent on-line to NCIC. A rap sheet will be produced and sent to the submitting contributor.

Following this concept, the on-going and conversion operation are the same. Once the computer system becomes operations, the South Carolina file will be microfilmed and stored. The FBI file will be used as the conversion data base.

(Communications and Data Processing) The computer and communications network involves three computers located at SLED headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the S.C. Highway Department in Columbia, S.C., and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D. C. The system monitors and maintains eighty-

two (82) terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state. There is at least one terminal in every county.

During fiscal year 1976, the computer processed a mean average of 15,000 messages per 24-hour period. New, easier to use terminals were installed, beginning in December, 1974, replacing the teletype machines. The message volume increased 20.4 per cent as a result of the new terminals.

The systems and programming staff has developed programs which allow terminal inquiries about vehicle and license checks, stolen vehicles, tag numbers, guns and other serialized stolen articles. SLED currently is developing systems which will expand further the inquiry capability of terminal users.

Under the CJICS system at SLED headquarters, the data processing and communications section had the following programs in operation or were being developed or implemented during the fiscal year:

1. Stolen license plates and stolen vehicles
2. Stolen serialized articles
3. Stolen guns
4. Narcotics system
5. Identification section of criminal history
6. Traffic accident fatalities
7. Probation, pardon and parole board
8. Implied consent
9. Aeronautics—aircraft registration
10. Property inventory control—administrative use
11. 3-up label system (includes employee address, police and sheriff's departments, etc.)
12. Private detectives and securities.
13. Gun dealers
14. Firearms purchase
15. Accrued leave—administrative use
16. Data processing grants
17. System 7 statistics—STATS—daily run of all traffic within system 7
18. Tape library
19. Employee listing—address, telephone number and agents' call number
20. Uniform crime report system

Additionally, the data processing and communications section is continuing to develop new systems for CJICS, including the following:

CCH—This system has been completed in programming and documentation, but has not been implemented due to core restrictions.

OBTS—(Offender Based Transaction Statistics) . . . Law enforcement and legislative statistical planning information. These systems presently are under documentation.

CDR—(Court Docket Report) . . . This system will have been implemented at SLED by the end of September, 1976.

WANTED PERSONS—This system has been completed in programming and documentation but has not been implemented due to core restrictions.

(Uniform Crime Report Section) The third service unit within the CJICS program is the Uniform Crime Report Section (UCR). This section is responsible for the statewide Uniform Crime Data Reporting System and for publishing annual reports concerning crime and statistics in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July, 1973. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. Inform the Governor, Legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in the state, its magnitude and its trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal data for administration and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to assist in finding the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide base data to measure the workload and effectiveness of South Carolina's criminal justice system.
5. Provide base data to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program. As a first step in this direction, SLED, in conjunction with the FBI, held workshops with the local law enforcement offices throughout the state on the program objectives and the reporting procedures. The success of the program is reflected in the fact there is near 100 per cent reporting participation by the local law enforcement agencies as of the end of fiscal year 1975-76.

There are 255 local law enforcement agencies covered by the reporting program, in addition to data reported by the seven Highway Patrol field offices (46 county breakdowns) in the state.

The report contains statistical data on seven major crime categories, known as Class I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, assault, breaking and entering, larceny, motor vehicle theft). Statistics in the annual report are tabulated by counties, metropolitan areas and statewide and include crime rates per 10,000 population; total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc; and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available on request to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Section titled "Crime in South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization. Excerpts from the 1975 report are presented on pages 40-48 to provide an example of the type of information furnished.

SLED has recently implemented a revolutionary collection system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. The new system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The new procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing the monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information never before available under the old system, such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and the location of crimes in specific areas within a given

jurisdiction. The Incident reporting system also provides more report uniformity since all crimes are classified at SLED.

The five field agents are responsible for insuring the smooth operation of the program from the local level through liaison and problem solving. The eight clerks read each incident and arrest report, analyzing them and coding them to electronic data processing.

Staff:

Supervisor	(1)
Office Agent	(1)
Secretary	(1)
Field Agents	(5)
(Verifier/Analyst)	(8)
Clerks	

Workload:

Approximately 40,000 transactions per month and increasing.

The Regulatory Service Section . . . of the State Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1973 in legislation by the General Assembly, dealing with detective and security companies in the State of South Carolina.

At the time of its organization, the section consisted of one agent supervisor and one secretary. Up to the current date, the staff of the department has increased to its present status of one agent supervisor, three secretaries, two clerks and two special agent investigators. Also five special agent investigators have been placed on loan from criminal investigations section of SLED.

The responsibilities of the regulatory section is clearly defined by statute. This section is currently charged with the enforcement and regulation of private detective and security companies, gun dealers, massage parlors, special weapons regulations, the sale of handguns, gun permits for the general public and gun permits for coroners.

The following listing explains the division's responsibilities for each of these statutes.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND SECURITY COMPANIES:
(Sec. 56-646) This section is governed by Act 387 of 1973,

which requires the division to investigate each person applying for a company license and to issue required license for the operation of this type of business in South Carolina. Furthermore, the division is required to register each person performing the duties of a private detective or security guard, and to check that applicant's background to be sure he meets the restrictions and requirements of the law. Furthermore, the division is required to conduct seminars for the instruction of company training officers.

GUN DEALERS: (Sec. 16-129) The division is required by Act 330 of 1965 as amended to investigate each application for a license to sell handguns in this state to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with responsibility of insuring the dealers' compliance with the law with respect to record keeping and handgun sales.

MASSAGE PARLORS: Currently the division is under a federal restraining order from the enforcement of the Act; however, the Act basically requires that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant for the license be investigated. Furthermore, each employee must be registered with the division and the division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

SPECIAL WEAPONS REGISTRATION: (Sec. 16-121) This Act states that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the same with the division and the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

SALE OF HANDGUNS: (Sec. 16-129) Under the authority of Act 330 of 1965 as amended, the division is required to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is processed by the division to insure that the purchaser has not bought more than one handgun in a thirty (30) day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the Act.

GUN PERMITS TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC: (Sec. 16-129) This also is an amendment to Act 330 of 1965 which allows the State Law Enforcement Division to issue gun

permits to citizens of this state when it is determined by the division due to business necessities, their lives are regularly placed in danger. The division does a complete background investigation of each of these applicants to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such permit, and proficiency in the use of a handgun.

GUN PERMITS FOR CORONERS: (Sec. 17-65) This is an amendment of Section 17-65, which authorizes coroners to carry a handgun while engaged in official duties of their office. This Act requires the division to certify and train each coroner that applies for this permit. Currently the division offers eight (8) hours of instruction to these applicants.

Each of the four (4) full-time investigators are required to do criminal and administrative investigations concerning the statutes enforced by the regulatory section. During the fiscal year, agents assigned to assist this section conducted four hundred and one (401) administrative investigations and ninety-four (94) criminal cases. Also during the period, this office received two thousand, five hundred and eighty three (2,583) new applications and one thousand, nine hundred and twenty eight (1,928) renewal applications for detective and security guard registration in South Carolina.

During this period, ninety-three (93) premise security companies renewed their licenses; twenty-five (25) new licenses were issued, bringing the total to one hundred and eighteen (118) premises security companies; twenty-seven (27) security companies renewed their licenses and thirteen (13) new companies were issued licenses, giving a total of forty (40) public security companies. Seventeen (17) combination detective and security companies renewed their licenses and four (4) new combination licenses were issued, totaling twenty-one (21) companies of this type. Twenty-four (24) detective companies renewed their licenses and fourteen (14) new detective licenses were issued, bringing the total to thirty-eight (38) detective companies during this period.

The division received three hundred and ten (310) applications for concealed weapons permits of which two hundred and sixty seven (267) were issued, thirty-five (35) were denied, and eight (8) are still pending investigation.

This office also received two hundred and ninety-two (292) gun dealer applications, of which two hundred and eighty-five (285) were issued and seven are still under investigation.

This office conducted two training sessions for coroner's gun permits, and to this date, thirty-two (32) coroners in South Carolina have been certified to carry handguns.

From September 1, 1975 through June 30, 1976, this office has processed twenty-three thousand, four hundred and twenty-four (23,424) handgun transaction records.

It is the desire of this section to continue the vigorous enforcement of its regulatory and criminal laws in this state and to further assist all involved federal and state agencies in this task.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT—TOTAL	16,128	5,887
Firearm	1,585	5,887
Knife Or Cutting Instrument	1,323	2,387
Other Dangerous Weapon	820	1,220
Hands, Feet, Etc.	2,275	3,602
BREAKING OR ENTERING—TOTAL	48,476	87,371
Forcible Entry	3,418	87,371
Unlawful Entry—No Force	687	8,878
Attempted Forcible Entry	292	2,327
LARCENY—THEFT—TOTAL	58,422	7,882
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT—TOTAL	7,882	2,201
Auto	1,800	2,201
Trucks And Buses	503	34,026
Other Vehicles	1,587	38,226
GRAND TOTAL	126,386	21,826

1974 - 1975 INDEX OFFENSES PERCENT CHANGE

Offense Category	1974	1975	Percentage Change
Murder	423	421	-0.2%
Rape	706	741	+5.0%
Robbery	8,424	8,087	-4.0%
Aggravated Assault	7,882	10,123	+28.2%
Breaking or Entering	41,581	48,476	+16.6%
Larceny	40,582	58,422	+44.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,882	7,882	0.0%
TOTAL	111,186	126,386	+13.7%

1975
NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED

Offenses	Number of Offenses	Offenses Cleared	Percent Cleared
MURDER—TOTAL	421	368	87.4%
FORCIBLE RAPE—TOTAL	741	448	60.5%
Rape By Force	490	322	65.7%
Attempt to Commit Rape	251	126	50.2%
ROBBERY — TOTAL	3,087	888	28.8%
Firearm	1,532	509	33.2%
Knife Or Cutting Instr.	253	67	26.5%
Other Dangerous Weapons	213	44	20.7%
Strong-Arm— Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	1,089	268	24.6%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT—TOTAL.	10,123	6,085	60.1%
Firearm	2,657	1,692	63.7%
Knife Or Cutting Instr.	2,287	1,282	56.1%
Other Dangerous Weapon	1,523	836	54.9%
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	3,656	2,275	62.2%
BREAKING OR ENTERING—TOTAL	46,476	6,374	13.7%
Forcible Entry	37,271	5,415	14.5%
Unlawful Entry—No Force	5,878	667	11.4%
Attempted Forcible Entry	3,327	292	8.8%
LARCENY—THEFT—TOTAL	58,422	11,172	19.1%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT—TOTAL	7,065	2,201	31.2%
Autos	5,296	1,800	34.0%
Trucks And Buses	612	203	33.2%
Other Vehicles	1,157	198	17.1%
GRAND TOTAL	126,335	27,536	21.8%

1974 - 1975

INDEX OFFENSES PERCENT CHANGE

Offense Category	Number of Offenses		Percentage Change
	1974	1975	
Murder	452	421	— 6.9%
Rape	706	741	+ 5.0%
Robbery	3,434	3,087	—10.1%
Aggravated Assault	7,865	10,123	+28.7%
Breaking or Entering	41,551	46,476	+11.9%
Larceny	49,593	58,422	+17.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,585	7,065	— 6.9%
TOTAL	111,186	126,335	+13.6

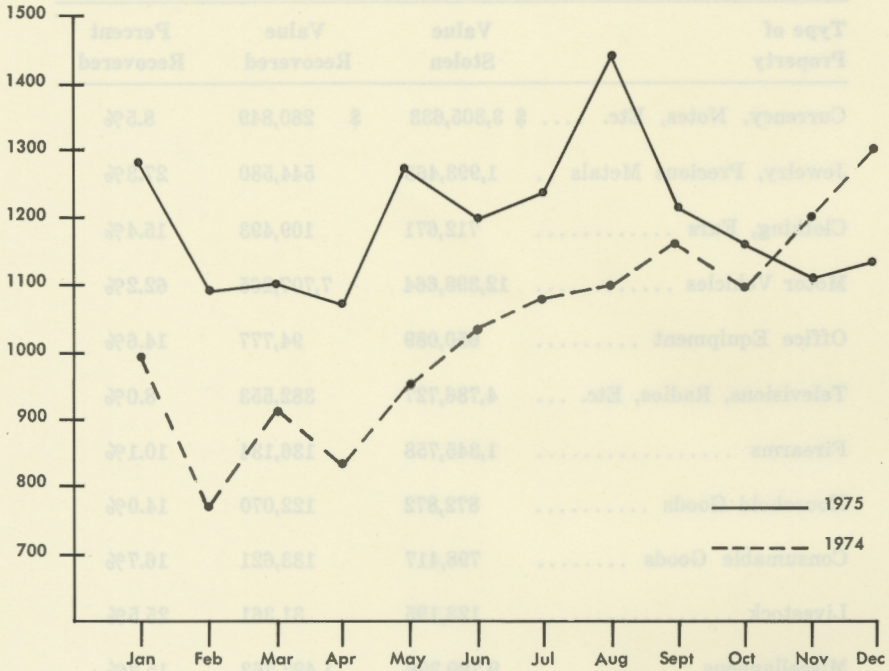
1975

TYPE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$ 3,305,633	\$ 280,849	8.5%
Jewelry, Precious Metals ..	1,993,463	544,580	27.3%
Clothing, Furs	712,671	109,493	15.4%
Motor Vehicles	12,398,664	7,707,265	62.2%
Office Equipment	650,089	94,777	14.6%
Televisions, Radios, Etc. ...	4,786,727	382,553	8.0%
Firearms	1,345,758	136,134	10.1%
Household Goods	872,872	122,070	14.0%
Consumable Goods	798,417	133,621	16.7%
Livestock	123,195	31,361	25.5%
Miscellaneous	9,799,396	1,497,763	15.3%
Total	\$36,786,885	\$11,040,466	30.0%

1974 - 1975

TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES BY MONTH



Violent crimes involve personal confrontations between the victims and the perpetrators, and because of the inherent violence or threat of violence, these offenses are generally looked upon as the more serious of the crimes. Violent crimes showed a general overall increase in 1975 over 1974 with the exception of November and December 1975 where decreases were noted.

COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

County	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Abbeville	*21,600	1.9	1.9	4.2	25.5	69.4	87.0	17.1
	**21,600	.0	.9	3.7	39.8	84.3	81.5	7.4
Aiken	93,700	1.5	3.2	8.0	34.1	104.1	142.0	17.2
	94,600	1.4	2.9	8.8	55.3	135.8	164.9	15.4
Allendale	10,100	3.0	3.0	3.0	54.5	110.9	53.5	10.0
	10,100	1.0	4.0	6.9	41.6	91.1	87.1	5.0
Anderson	113,600	1.8	.9	6.8	28.9	120.0	180.0	14.5
	115,500	1.6	.7	7.6	24.4	149.2	185.1	18.9
Bamberg	16,600	2.4	2.4	1.8	33.1	80.7	72.9	3.6
	16,500	2.4	3.6	.0	45.5	103.0	94.5	6.1
Barnwell	18,900	.0	.0	2.1	18.5	26.5	30.7	2.1
	19,200	2.6	.5	4.7	15.1	54.2	46.9	5.2
Beaufort	52,800	.9	5.1	5.5	31.8	96.8	170.5	14.0
	53,100	.9	3.4	5.3	54.0	136.5	188.1	21.7
Berkeley	60,400	2.5	1.7	5.6	9.8	104.3	51.3	7.5
	64,400	1.2	1.6	3.4	7.3	121.1	68.2	12.9
Calhoun	10,600	.9	.0	1.9	28.3	120.8	43.4	4.7
	11,200	1.8	.9	2.7	3.6	117.9	56.3	4.5
Charleston	259,900	1.7	5.6	35.2	45.6	241.5	312.3	51.7
	261,900	1.4	7.0	29.8	52.3	263.0	317.8	52.1
Cherokee	39,700	1.5	.5	9.3	17.1	108.1	73.8	10.8
	40,500	1.7	1.2	2.2	20.7	103.2	103.2	10.4

* Top figures reflect 1974 county crime rates

**Lower figures reflect 1975 county crime rates

COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

County	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Chester	30,700	1.0	.0	5.2	6.5	90.0	100.3	2.6
	30,200	.0	.7	3.3	16.9	97.4	86.1	3.3
Chesterfield	34,500	1.7	.6	2.0	23.2	55.9	82.6	5.8
	34,400	1.5	1.2	4.4	33.1	82.0	80.8	5.2
Clarendon	26,500	1.1	1.9	.0	3.4	101.5	24.5	1.9
	26,100	1.9	.8	3.4	15.3	155.6	64.0	4.2
Colleton	28,400	1.1	.7	1.8	26.8	57.6	44.4	4.2
	28,700	1.4	4.5	7.3	29.6	135.2	82.6	8.4
Darlington	56,400	2.5	1.4	5.3	12.6	59.4	102.1	8.2
	56,100	2.1	.5	8.6	22.6	87.7	113.0	7.5
Dillon	29,400	1.0	2.4	5.4	42.9	90.5	69.7	6.5
	29,600	1.7	1.7	7.8	32.8	94.6	83.4	9.5
Dorchester	41,700	.7	2.6	6.7	21.6	44.8	103.8	8.4
	44,300	.2	2.0	7.0	23.0	116.0	111.7	13.3
Edgefield	16,400	3.0	1.8	6.1	106.7	103.7	77.4	12.2
	16,100	1.2	3.1	5.6	90.1	87.6	95.0	9.9
Fairfield	19,800	.5	1.0	9.6	15.2	93.9	50.0	4.0
	20,100	.5	1.0	2.5	14.4	47.3	96.5	3.0
Florence	96,800	1.8	1.3	10.0	23.1	153.0	185.6	16.3
	97,400	1.6	1.8	14.6	33.0	154.0	236.2	16.2
Georgetown	36,800	.5	.5	6.5	28.5	64.4	85.3	7.3
	37,800	1.6	.8	2.9	18.8	94.4	109.5	11.4
Greenville	265,800	1.9	3.9	23.4	33.6	255.2	252.6	68.0
	265,700	2.3	2.8	19.1	56.4	262.9	384.8	55.4

COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

County	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Greenwood	51,800	1.7	1.2	4.1	35.9	126.3	200.0	11.0
	52,300	.6	.6	7.3	54.5	119.3	188.9	14.0
Hampton	16,800	1.2	.6	1.2	7.7	22.0	33.9	3.6
	17,100	.0	1.2	1.2	16.4	13.5	5.8	2.3
Horry	83,700	1.6	1.9	6.1	29.9	133.1	237.9	36.4
	85,100	1.2	2.6	8.6	41.0	189.7	322.8	28.0
Jasper	12,900	.0	3.1	5.4	30.2	45.7	68.2	3.9
	12,900	3.1	2.3	2.3	17.1	55.8	47.3	6.2
Kershaw	35,800	.8	1.4	5.3	20.9	120.7	150.0	14.2
	36,100	1.1	1.4	6.4	23.5	132.1	157.6	15.8
Lancaster	45,300	.9	1.3	2.2	15.0	98.5	180.8	12.4
	45,600	.4	.4	3.5	51.1	103.5	198.9	12.9
Laurens	49,700	1.4	.6	4.4	11.3	87.3	113.3	3.8
	50,800	1.2	.4	3.3	19.3	86.4	108.5	7.1
Lee	16,900	4.7	1.8	5.3	44.4	43.2	62.7	1.8
	17,400	2.3	1.1	.6	31.6	62.6	62.6	2.3
Lexington	111,500	.9	2.9	8.6	27.0	143.9	140.8	33.8
	119,300	1.0	2.6	10.6	33.2	199.1	220.2	30.4
McCormick	8,200	4.9	2.4	1.2	69.5	70.7	20.7	9.8
	7,900	.0	.0	3.8	21.5	91.1	21.5	5.1
Marion	32,300	1.5	1.9	6.8	41.5	55.4	109.0	11.5
	32,300	3.1	.9	4.6	20.7	52.9	103.4	10.5
Marlboro	28,700	7.0	2.1	5.2	37.6	128.9	122.0	10.5
	28,300	1.8	3.5	5.7	51.9	157.2	189.4	17.3

COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

County	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Newberry	30,200	2.0	1.0	3.0	59.3	94.7	110.3	5.6
	30,700	.7	1.3	2.3	49.5	88.6	109.4	4.6
Oconee	43,500	.9	.7	2.1	17.0	104.8	73.3	9.0
	43,700	1.1	.5	3.9	23.6	84.2	78.0	6.4
Orangeburg	76,000	1.2	2.8	4.6	27.9	80.4	105.7	8.2
	76,600	1.3	2.2	6.3	40.3	117.2	143.9	10.4
Pickens	67,300	.9	1.0	3.6	9.4	80.1	78.8	8.2
	68,500	.1	1.9	2.8	13.0	76.2	103.5	9.8
Richland	249,300	2.2	4.6	24.9	25.0	253.3	317.0	51.5
	251,400	1.8	4.4	19.8	26.9	243.6	295.9	38.4
Saluda	14,600	2.7	2.1	1.4	39.0	71.9	54.8	8.2
	14,300	5.6	3.5	2.8	39.9	81.1	76.9	2.8
Spartanburg	189,900	1.5	2.2	13.0	24.1	184.1	188.9	38.6
	192,100	1.7	2.6	8.4	34.4	174.6	227.0	36.9
Sumter	82,600	1.8	1.6	7.5	19.6	89.8	120.0	11.3
	82,600	2.1	1.6	6.9	30.8	159.8	187.8	14.3
Union	30,200	.7	.3	4.6	19.2	59.9	43.0	5.6
	30,000	1.7	1.0	4.3	29.0	69.0	97.3	7.3
Williamsburg	33,900	.3	.0	2.7	7.7	29.2	20.4	.3
	34,400	.9	1.2	1.2	18.0	52.3	39.5	1.5
York	92,500	1.0	1.7	7.7	37.0	202.6	239.9	28.1
	92,800	1.5	3.0	5.7	40.6	211.6	269.5	23.4
State	2,784,000	1.6	2.5	12.3	28.3	149.2	178.1	27.2
	2,818,300	1.5	2.6	11.0	35.9	164.9	207.3	25.1

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Statement of Expenditures for
Fiscal Year Ended 6-30-76

Description	General Law Enforcement Expenditures	CJICS Expenditures	Regulatory Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Personal Services	2,199,725	582,838	56,563	2,839,126
Contract Services	481,504	152,087	3,388	636,979
Supplies	380,745	31,250	7,944	419,939
Fixed Charges	62,127	222,121	1,784	286,032
Equipment	431,478	25,253	7,004	463,735
Health and Retirement ..	—	7,374	9,933	17,307
Criminalistics Supplies ..	54,173	—	—	54,173
Permanent Improvement .	—	—	—	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,609,752	1,020,923	86,616	4,717,291

Of the total amount of agency expenditures for the year, \$4,188,071 was from state appropriation funds, \$442,604 was from federal grant funds, and \$86,616 was from regulatory revenues. Federal fund expenditures were utilized primarily in the CJICS program for computer hardware and terminal circuitry and for the purchase of equipment in the criminalistics laboratories.

The 1975-76 Appropriations Act reflects a state fund appropriation in the amount of \$4,582,818.